

LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS

Public Auctions

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. are
instructed to sell
WITHOUT RESERVE
The S.S. "KAM JWA"Now lying off Shamshuipo
under an

Order of the Court

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

WEDNESDAY

The 12th day of July, 1922,
at 3 o'clock p.m.

In Use Lot

At their Auction Rooms in
Duddell StreetThe ship is a wooden ship of
approximately 1800 tons capacity with
accommodation for about 300 Chinese
passengers.Length, 252 ft. or thereabout
Beam, 25 ft. or thereaboutFor particulars to view apply to
Messrs. Lambert Bros. The Auctioneers.For further particulars apply to
MESSRS. JOHNSON STOKES
AND MASTER
Prince's Buildingor to
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.
the Auctioneers,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, June 21, 1922.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

Victoria with two Seater.

One hour, 10 cents

Two hours, 20

Three hours, 30

Six hours, 50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Seater.

One hour, 1.00

Two hours, 2.00

Three hours, 3.00

Six hours, 5.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 10.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.III.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged
in Victoria.

Five minutes, 5 cents

Ten minutes, 10

Fifteen minutes, 15

Half hour, 20

One hour, 30

Every subsequent hour, 30

Note.—If the vehicle be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

IV.—In London.

Quarter hour, 5 cents

Half hour, 10

Every subsequent hour, 10

V.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire is for
the journey to take longer
than—

1st mile, 1 hour, 1.00

2nd mile, 1.50

3rd mile, 2.00

4th mile, 2.50

5th mile, 3.00

6th mile, 3.50

7th mile, 4.00

8th mile, 4.50

9th mile, 5.00

10th mile, 5.50

11th mile, 6.00

12th mile, 6.50

13th mile, 7.00

14th mile, 7.50

15th mile, 8.00

16th mile, 8.50

17th mile, 9.00

18th mile, 9.50

19th mile, 10.00

20th mile, 10.50

21st mile, 11.00

22nd mile, 11.50

23rd mile, 12.00

24th mile, 12.50

25th mile, 13.00

26th mile, 13.50

27th mile, 14.00

28th mile, 14.50

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31st mile, 16.00

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229th mile, 115.00

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231st mile, 116.00

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233rd mile, 117.00

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235th mile, 118.00

236th mile, 118.50

237th mile, 119.00

238th mile, 119.50

239th mile, 120.00

240th mile, 120.50

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after THURSDAY, the 6th instant, THE SUPPLY OF WATER to all the River-Main Districts will be controlled by bringing the Rider Mains into operation and that water will be turned on to each Rider Main daily for two consecutive hours. Information as to the hours of supply to any particular property may be obtained on application at the Office of the Water Authority, the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs or at Tung Wah Hospital.

T. L. PERKINS,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, July 4, 1922.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NO. S. 208.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be marked "Tender for the occupation of a parcel of Crown Land at Hung Hom, being a portion of that area at present known as Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday, the 10th day of July, 1922, for the occupation for a period of three years of either of those parcels of ground shown coloured red and blue on plan signed by the Director of Public Works and dated 30th June, 1922, containing about 31,500 square feet and 38,500 square feet respectively, but subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$100 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Works. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

T. L. PERKINS,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, June 30, 1922.

CANTON SITUATION.

POSITION IN HONGKONG.

SIDE ON CHEUNG CHAU FORT.

Communication with Canton by means of the Kowloon Canton Railway was resumed last night when the first trainload from Canton arrived at the Tsimshatsui at 10 p.m. The damaged lines at Wuhung have not yet been repaired, but a train from Kowloon met the down train from Canton at Wuhung and passengers had to pick their way across the stretch of broken line and transfer to the other train in which they completed the journey to Kowloon.

Chan Wing-sing and his troops entered Heungshan Sun Yatsen's home town on Sunday afternoon and after a brush with the Mon-koon (Ninzen soldiers) captured the City. Magistrate Ng of Heungshan was personally in command of the defending troops, and put up a stiff fight against the invaders. Fighting lasted for five hours before the Mon-koon were defeated and driven back in disorder. Magistrate Ng has fled the country. The Mon-koon's casualty list is reported to number 60 killed and many wounded, while on Chan Wing-sing's side only five are reported to be wounded. General Chan Wing-sing has now taken charge of affairs in the City and everything is again quiet. A telegram received here this morning states that Heungshan has returned to normal, and no more fighting is anticipated.

General Ip Kui has communicated his intention of laying siege on Cheungchau fort, to Admiral Tong Teng-kwong and has requested the latter to advise the Navy to that effect so as to avoid any possible misunderstanding. Admiral Tong is reported to have replied to General Ip Kui's telegram requesting him to postpone attack for 24 hours. On hearing this, the citizens of Canton held a mass meeting at the Kwong Hai Hospital and resolved to send Ip Kui a petition not to enforce his intention. The people are all said to be in favour of peace, and will do their utmost to prevent further fighting and misery.

Another report states that two attacks had already been made on the Cheungchau fort by Chan's troops, but both were unsuccessful. Sun, it is said, had somehow received warning of the impending attack and was

fully prepared with strong forces on both occasions. A third siege is threatened within 24 hours and the people are reported to be doing all in their power to prevent this.

General Ngai Bong-ping has returned to Canton from Shanghai. He told the people's representative who interviewed him that both sides are more or less reconciled, and a bloodless peace is possible with a little give-and-take on both sides. The people's representatives are reported to have asked General Ngai to assume the Civil Governorship of Canton, but he declined, saying that he could be more useful in the interests of the people by acting as mediator between the two hostile sides. He has left for Whampoa to interview Dr. Sun, but the result of the mission is not yet known in Canton.

The Navy in Canton is now reported to be divided in two, the majority, under Admiral Tong Teng-kwong is in favour of a peaceful settlement between Chan and Sun, and has declared its neutrality. The other section of the Navy, consisting of four cruisers, the "Wing Fung," "Cho Yue," "Po Pak" and "Kwong Yue" is still faithful to Sun and is reported to be prepared to fight for him to the last.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

LOCAL AMERICANS
CELEBRATE.

Congratulations to the local American community on their national day—the Glorious Fourth. In the streets to-day the American flag is prominent and many ships in the harbour are dressed in honour of the occasion. As part of the celebrations a baseball game was played this morning between "Married" and "Single" teams. The stand at Happy Valley was well filled and the game was honoured with the presence of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government Hon. Mr. Chan Si-yuen C.M.G., who watched several innings. The "Single" men proved conclusively that though they could not boast of the married state they could play baseball and the "Marrieds" were humiliated to the extent of 8 runs to 3. The game was a very pleasant one arousing great enthusiasm among the bleachers, who particularly enjoyed

the efforts made by the players to reach third base where a bag of specially imported beer was in attendance. A feature of the game was a triple play by the "Singles." Shannon for the "Marrieds" hit a three-bagger and O'Connor and Keach for the "Singles" hit for two bases. From 4 to 6.30 this afternoon a reception is being held in the Hong Kong Hotel.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,

July 6, 1922, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, about 30 Java painted SAKONGS.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 4, 1922.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NEW AND
INEXPENSIVE
WASHING
FROCKS

IN PRETTY AND DAINY
STYLES

— ALSO —

AN EXCLUSIVE RANGE OF
COLOURED
EVENING DRESSES

SMART SILK
BATHING SUITS

WHITE SHOES



A picture with inappropriate music
is like a badly mixed cocktail;
the ingredients may be there,
but the desired effect is missing!

The music setting for

THE WOMAN & THE PUPPET

featuring

GERALDINE FARRAR

has been specially selected and includes
"The Gondoliers" and "Carmen." See it

TO-NIGHT AT
THE CORONET

KOWLOON THEATRE.

We reprint below a letter addressed to the Editor of this paper and published yesterday.

AT OUR USUAL

NEGLIGÉ DANCE.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, JULY 4th.

any dancer who, before the eighth dance-number, informs the Manager that he (or she) finds it too warm for comfort in dancing, will have the cost of his ticket refunded without question upon surrendering the ticket-counterfoil.

The Letter: On Dancing in Warm Weather.

An observation made to me last Tuesday evening by a new visitor to Kowloon Theatre, so far as dance nights are concerned, has given me to think. He said, at the end of the evening "I could not have believed it possible for the Theatre to have been kept so cool, or for dancing to be so pleasant in this hot weather. I have thoroughly enjoyed myself." Now, Sir, I feel that it is certainly the case with many of the people of this Colony that they are missing, in the summer, a great pleasure and relaxation because they think they will not be comfortable, whereas, as a fact, they may be perfectly happy dancing, given the proper conditions. I am dancing regularly myself and I know.

Take Tientsin: here they dance right through the summer and those who have visited the northern port in June-July-August know that the temperature of Hongkong particularly after sunset is not a circumlocution to that in the same season in Tientsin. It may be retorted that in Tientsin the folk dance in the open air, if known. I've done it myself in June, but in the case of our own Theatre we claim that the conditions are better than in the open air; where there is often no breeze at all, what with the crowd of open windows, the double battery of fans, and the large masses of ice provided.

A final word or two: the way to enjoy dancing in the hot weather involves a little forethought. The evening bath should be taken, warm, as nearly before dancing as convenient, the lightest clothes, of course, should be worn, men wearing a low, cold collar or, even, a tank-shirt with no collar at all. Finally, don't take too much liquid!

Try this, you who don't yet know, or only think you know, and don't deprive yourselves unnecessarily of a delightful recreation and pleasant, healthful form of exercise.

THE MANAGER
KOWLOON THEATRE.

Now, then, call our "bluff"—We are not afraid, for we have the comfortable knowledge that we are not really bluffing.

A FINAL NOTE.—Experience is teaching the Management of Kowloon Theatre how to make the ice used for cooling the Theatre more effective. A further development is anticipated for to-morrow.

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK.

The Second issue of the TELEPHONE HANDBOOK will be published on July 1st, 1922.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK consists of an up-to-date and accurate index of telephone subscribers, the numbers being given in sequence.

SPECIMEN PAGE.

Central—22 The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., 5 Wyndham Street
do 22 "China Mail" (K. wrapper), 5 Wyndham Street
Peak—22 Bridger, R. L., Residence, 55, Peak
Kowloon—22 Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Cement Works, Hok-on
Central—23 Jordan, P. Smith, Grange & Aubrey, Drs., Alexandra Buildings
do 23 Health Officer of the Port, Alexandra Buildings
Peak—23 Butterfield and wire, Mr. H. W. Kent, Residence
Kowloon—23 Ye Fong Chan, 135, Temple Street, Yau-mai
Central—24 Tak Hui Bank, 155, Queen's Road Central
Peak—24 Ball, A. Dyer, Residence, 51, The Peak
Kowloon—24 Dix, H. H., Residence, 4, Lysons Road Villa, Chatham Road
Central—25 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Aberdeen Dock, Aberdeen
Peak—25 Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Chief Manager's Residence
Peak—25 Dyer, R. M., Residence

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK has met a want which has long been felt amongst users of the Telephone, as it provides an easy means of ascertaining the name of the subscriber without the necessity of a search through the ordinary alphabetical directory.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK costs \$1 per copy and is sold on the strict understanding that on the publication of a new volume the old one will be returned to the publishers. This proviso is made in the interests of subscribers in view of the frequent changes that take place.

ORDER.

THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO., 5 Wyndham St.

Please supply me with a copy of the July-December 1922 issue of the Telephone Handbook at \$1 per copy. I agree to return this copy to you on application when a new Handbook is published.

Cash enclosed, \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

Tel. No.

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JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard)
8, Lee House Street, Hongkong.

A. E. G.

Electric fan, Switches, wire of all sizes motor, Dynamo, etc., etc.
Sole agents HALL, LAW & CO.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)

Open and Closed

CARS FOR HIRE

TEL. 482 In Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 482 3552

"KING GEORGE IV." WHISKY

THE TOP NOTCH
OF SCOTCH.

RIPE IN YEARS

RARE IN QUALITY.

The Distillers Company,
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Edinburgh.



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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
HONGKONG

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only).
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Sundays 8 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

Sailings:—To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only).
From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 3.30 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 44, Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sailing on or about 1st August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBI PORTS.

PIUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 29th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service

FROM CALCUTTA TO

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP & HAMBURG, MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ATLAS MARU—Friday, 14th July.

Buenos Aires—Rt. via London, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via Saigon and Singapore. Passenger Service.

CHICAGO MARU—Saturday, 16th July.

SEWBY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

BURMA MARU—Tuesday, 4th July.

DELA & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Passenger Service.

BUSBO MARU—Wednesday, 5th July.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

ANNAN MARU—Sunday, 30th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. Canada.

ARABIA MARU—(Taking Passengers)—Thursday, 6th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

HAGUE MARU—1st week of August.

NEW ORLEANS via SUZU.

SUMATRA MARU—Thursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Tokyo & Yokohama via Shanghai.

ANDES MARU—Tuesday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

KALIO MARU—Every Sunday at Noon.

AMARUSA MARU—

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

SOSHU MARU—Thursday, 13th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "PREMIER" via Suez Canal—8th July.

S.S. "KEELUNG" (Call at Philadelphia)—12th July.

S.S. "CYCLOPS" via Suez Canal—15th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or "Cape of Good Hope" at discretion.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

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(Joint S.S. & S.S. LD.)

HONGKONG & CANTON. REIS & CO., CANTON.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

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From Hongkong. Vancouver. From Seattle. Los Angeles.

July 13 July 31 Aug. 8 Aug. 15

July 27 Aug. 14 Aug. 21 Aug. 28

Aug. 10 Aug. 23 Aug. 30 Sept. 6

Aug. 24 Sept. 11 Sept. 18 Sept. 25

Sept. 7 Sept. 24 Oct. 1 Oct. 10

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Allocation of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.

Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Special train Vancouver to Chicago leaves immediately after ships arrival.

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OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

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AN UNEQUALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS.

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$77.77

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First Class Accommodation Throughout.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,

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DAWNING PROSPERITY.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S OPTIMISM.

Lord Beaverbrook, who was the principal guest at the London Commercial Club luncheon, held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly-circus, in mail week spoke of the commercial opportunities of the present time. He said he was glad to see, though some of them had been predicting the approach of prosperity for weeks past, that now they found themselves supported by many public men, including the President of the Board of Trade. For his part he had supreme confidence in the immediate future. He knew of only one impediment which stood in the way, and that was a bogey man. It was as it used to be, the German menace. Before the war the German menace was of an industrial character. They were going to deprive us of our industry, they were going to take from us our markets. That was all over now. The German menace had taken a different form. Before the war we were going to be destroyed by the prosperity of Germany. Now we were going to be destroyed by the collapse and ruin of Germany. That was the new bogey man.

Lord Beaverbrook went on to say that the bogey man would not do service any longer. The truth was that Germany industrially was helpless because German finance was smashed and broken. German finance was rushing through a mad period of inflation, and he prophesied that inflation would lead to inevitable disaster and in the end a crash, which must involve reparation, before we saw conditions returning their normal state again. He asked them to turn away from Central Europe to where the light of dawning prosperity was beginning to fertilise the fields of England, Scotland, and Ireland, of Australia, Canada, America, and other foreign markets, where British commerce and industry would prosper even though there was no real weakening in Central Europe. (Cheers.)

"I WILL BE WELL."

DOCTOR REJECTS THE COVE THEORY.

The death of Miss Katherine Beckett, 57, who as a believer in the Christian Science movement declined to call in a doctor, was the subject of an inquest at St. John's, Lancashire. Miss Beckett was engaged as lady's companion in Birkdale, near Southport.

Mrs. Farraday, a widow, said she became acquainted with Miss Beckett only recently. Miss Beckett complained of being poorly, and Mrs. Farraday went to see her and found her in bed. Mrs. Farraday gave her warm milk and chicken broth and advised her to call in a doctor for the sake of the others in the house, but Miss Beckett shook her head and said she did not need a doctor.

Answering the coroner, Mr. Farraday said she did not practice any Christian Science treatment on Miss Beckett. She simply went as an act of compassion and kindness, as she would have done to anyone else in trouble. She called in a nurse who was attending Miss Beckett's mistress and afterwards went to Dr. Corkhill. Death had taken place before the doctor's arrival.

Dr. Corkhill said the primary cause of death was pneumonia. If Miss Beckett had taken a dose of castor oil she should have been alive to day. The coroner: Suppose she said "I will be well" 100 times, would she have recovered?—No. Or prayed?—A little help is better than that.

The coroner, returning a verdict of Death from Natural Causes, said he thought in all probability Miss Beckett would not have lost her life if she had received medical treatment. He did not want it to be thought she was casting scorn on Christian Science. Anyone who had read Dr. Farraday's book on this question would know there was a great deal in the theory that suggested such a person should do with electricity. He did not attach any blame to anyone.

ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

New Piccadilly Stores.

Negotiations have now been completed leading to the acquisition by Messrs. Harrods, in addition to the premises of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, of the complete island site bounded by Piccadilly-circus, Regent-street, and Airstreet. This site will shortly be transformed into extensive modern stores. The capital involved aggregates £2,000,000. The intention of the firm, a Press Association representative was informed, is to inaugurate stores which will embrace all the latest improvements for the convenience of shoppers, and will include a large cafe, with a floor suitable for dancing. The size and development of the new building, Sir Woodman Burridge, chairman of Harrods, stated, will depend on the concessions granted by the authorities, with whom negotiations are now being entered into with regard to restrictions in height.

For Torpedoed Seamen.

Although the sums received by Britain from Germany up to the present are insufficient to cover the cost of the British Army of Occupation, the Government propose to ask Parliament to vote the sum of £5,000,000 to be paid in grants to individuals recommended by the Commission on Compensation for Suffering and Damage by Enemy Action. The Commission expect to be in a position to recommend certain grants in cases of special hardship up to a total of £100,000 during the current financial year, and a supplementary estimate for this amount is being presented. This information was given by Mr. Hilton Young in reply to a question in the House of Commons as to whether any progress had been made in deciding the reparation claims of merchant seamen torpedoed at sea.

A terrible experience befel the wife of a railway employee in the Mall country in Victoria. She had gone out in search of some straying horses and lost her way in the bush. For two days she wandered through the scrub, parched with the fierce heat that rose from the burning sands. A train was sent along the stretch of line that passes through the country and discovered the woman lying exhausted near the rails, with her dog beside her. The woman told a harrowing story of her frantic wanderings after she became lost. Finding that the heat was weakening her and not being able to obtain anything to drink, she had eaten gum leaves to try and quench her thirst. Her condition was desperate when she heard the faint whistle of the train about ten miles away. During all the time she was lost her dog remained with her.

Dr. Charles Singer delivered an address at University College to the members of the Jews in Medieval Science. He showed how powerful and predominant Islam was in intellectual activity from the eighth to the twelfth centuries, and how, during an influence that activity extended on the medieval ghettoes. Jews, who eagerly absorbed Arabic learning were the medium by which contact was first established between the West and Arabic science. Donatello (1382-1466) undoubtedly influenced medical science, and it was he who left the first known medical document in Europe. By his knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic he was brought into touch with the Western centres of learning. That there was a definite Jewish influence in medicine at that time the main text of medical records, was evidenced by the translations made by Constantine of Jewish texts.

DOUKHOBORS AND MORMONS.

MR. STEPHEN GRAHAM'S ADVENTURES.

Mr. Stephen Graham never seems to be so happy as when, sat on back, he is wandering in some out-of-the-way part of the earth, and during his recent tramp in the Rockies, in the company of Mr. Vachel Lindsay, the American poet, which he recounts in "Tramping with a Poet in the Rockies" (Macmillan, 8s. 6d. net), it would appear that both he and the poet were in an almost perpetual state of overflowing good spirits. Anybody who wants a tonic from depression, and is not too easily irritated by the rather self-conscious tone of Bohemianism that the book develops, will be well advised to read these gay and open-air pages.

But to the ordinary reader the endless discussions on scenery, poetry, and politics, however vivid, will not prove so interesting as Mr. Graham's account of the settlements of Doukhobors and Mormons which he found in Canada. He discussed with the Doukhobors—who are a sect of Russians with extreme anti-militarist views—the subject of the Bolshevik regime. "Most of them said: 'Let those who are richer in Russia give to those who are poorer. There'll be enough to go round.' Imagined that did not show them the ghastly ruin of contemporary Russia, where except for a handful of Soviet commissars there are no rich, no 'better-off' people. Most of them also said: 'Let them lay down their arms, and then we'll think of feeding them.'"

"But their deliberations crystallised in the following way. They decided on a symbolic act. They visited all their Ruthenian and Galician neighbours and anyone who had a war trophy to spare. These they burned in a heap. Then they sent a wireless message to the Russian people describing this act, and added further the admonition: 'Do likewise; burn your rifles, and return to work.'"

A little further on he fell in with the Mormons and was shown round by an old Mormon.

"Wherever we locate we build temples," said the guide, a curious old fellow, so illiterate that he strewed the temple floor with his sitches, an Englishman from the province, squat, confidential, insinuating. "This is the eighth Mormon temple," said he. "The ninth is now building in Phoenix, Arizona."

However, the questions he put to the guide seemed to make Mr. Graham unpopular, and when they bade the guide goodbye he would only give them his left hand.

"A left-handed shake," said Vachel meditatively, as we went down the steps.

"You know what that means?" "No."

"That means—go to Hell!"

M.P.'s QUARREL.

"WAIT TILL I GET YOU OUTSIDE, MY BOY!"

The discussion of the Grampian Electricity Supply Bill in the House of Commons in mail week gave rise to a sharp verbal encounter between two members.

While Mr. Ormsby-Gore was speaking, Sir John Norton-Griffiths rose suddenly to complain to the Deputy Speaker: "I do not know whether it is put across the floor of the House to me, but an hon. member of opposite rather insinuated that I was looking for a contract."

Mr. Austin Hopkinson, who was facing Sir John, replied promptly: "I have nothing whatever to say on the matter. I was engaged in a private conversation with my neighbour, and if the hon. member opposite chooses to listen, I can't help it; he must do so."

"I will put the cap on your head outside, my boy, and let you have it," said Sir John Norton-Griffiths warmly.

Later Sir John repeated: "Wait till I get you outside, my boy." The two members—Sir John in evening dress and Mr. Hopkinson in a "spill" out of an order paper—remained in their respective corners facing one another until later in the evening, when Sir John, rising to speak, explained that he had misinterpreted a whispered conversation between Mr. Austin Hopkinson and another hon. member. "I really did misinterpret the remark," he said, "and made use, probably, of some silly observation. It is my duty frankly to admit it and to apologise."

Mr. Austin Hopkinson rose, smiled, and bowed his acknowledgments. The House cheered, and Sir John added an observation about "seeing no quarrel here." "I feel I was in the wrong and I frankly admit it," he added.

The House passed the bill, and the session adjourned.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO ITALY.

EARL OF BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.

The Earl of Balfour, presiding at the annual Italian lecture of the British Academy, at the rooms of the Royal Society on May 24 said that by a happy coincidence on Empire Day they were devoting the afternoon's proceedings to a subject of one of our closest Allies in the Great War. They had met to reflect on the great debt which the civilisation of the world—and not least the civilisation of our own country—owed to the great masters of Italy in all departments of human activity. The debt of Europe and of Britain was one which, unlike other international debts could never be estimated and could never be repaid. Part of it was due to the great work of men, who living as they did centuries ago, nevertheless had memories among us as vivid as they had in the time of our remotest ancestors. Nobody would forget Dante or Boccaccio, but neither should we ignore those others—whose names perhaps did not come easily to our lips—who were responsible for a great mass of intellectual, artistic, musical energy, which had vivified the whole of Europe. The lecture to be given that afternoon was due to a generous donation by Mrs. Anglia Mond to the academy, in order that there might be an annual lecture devoted to the study of Italian masterpieces.

The Chairman then presented to Professor Edmund Gardner, Professor of Italian Studies at Manchester, the Serena Medal, which he explained was one of a series of benefactions given by the late Mr. Arthur Serena an Englishman of Italian parentage, who felt he could not do better service to the two countries with which he was connected than to promote in each of them the sympathetic study of the great works of the other. Mr. Serena founded half a dozen professorships of Italian literature in England, and had carried out corresponding work in Italy to encourage Italian knowledge of English culture. He was removed in the very plenitude of his powers but had left behind these memorials, which would be a perpetual monument both to his insight into the tie of international relationship and of the great generosity with which he carried out his intentions. The Serena Medal was bestowed by the British Academy upon the one who during the year had furthered in his literary work the great objects Mr. Serena had in view.

Mr. Edward Hutton in the course of his lecture upon "Some Aspects of the Genius of Boccaccio" declared that "The Decameron" had had at least as great an influence on European literature as Dante's "Divine Comedy." But Boccaccio's immense services to literature and humanism were by no means summed up in that book; he was not only a great creative artist, but a heroic soldier in the cause of humanism and the revival of learning. Only prejudice could dismiss such a man as a mere purveyor of doubtful stories. "The Decameron" was an absolute work of art, as detached as a work of Shakespeare or a portrait by Velasquez. It was questionable if the design of the book had ever been excelled, although in "The Canterbury Tales" Chaucer certainly equalled it. Yet it must be confessed that while the book was a mirror of the world it lacked a certain idealism, a certain moral sense, which would have given it a balance and proportion which to the lecturer, it seemed to want. Boccaccio took his place with Dante, Chaucer and Shakespeare, and, excepting Dante, no other writer in the Italian tongue could be compared with him. Hutton demonstrated how much Chaucer was indebted to the work of Boccaccio, "the greatest story teller in the world," and gave an interesting account of the various influences which operated upon Boccaccio's life and shaped his work.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed by Professor W. P. Ker, was seconded by Mr. J. W. Mackinnon, who observed that, whilst a hundred years ago the ability to read Italian was a common mark of the educated Englishman or Englishwoman, this had now ceased to be the case. Whatever other things we had gained, that loss was a needless one.

The difficulty of finding empty sites for building in Singapore within reasonable distance of town, is inducing owners to pull down the hopeless old buildings and to erect modern ones. Half a dozen of such in ferro-concrete are now in course of erection at the junction of Victoria Street and Arab Street and also in Victoria Street, something on the lines of those which have been completed. The road is practically run direct from the 101 mile Post (Panjang) to the 177 mile at Changi, 28 miles, probably the longest straight point run in the world.

SOLD AS SLAVE.

BRITISH DOCTOR ENKID BY ARABS.

Capt. Tillson Love Harrison, who formerly served with the R.A.M.C. in Palestine, has been the victim of a singular adventure at the hands of Arabs in the hills beyond Hammam Melouane, a village about 58 miles south of Algiers.

Capt. Harrison, according to his statements, arrived at Algiers from Constantinople in the British steamship "Constantinople" on his way to Canada via New York. While the ship was in port he appeared to have gone ashore, during which time the vessel sailed without him. He thereupon left Algiers on foot, and after passing through the village of Hammam Melouane he came to a ravine where he fell in with two Arabs, who said that they were brothers and that if he went with them to their house he would be welcome.

After climbing the mountains for longer than two hours the party arrived at a place where there were a few isolated huts, one of which they went into and Capt. Harrison was given food. Later on, the two brothers, after having told him to sleep there, left him.

During the night he was awakened by the arrival of six other Arabs, who ordered him out of the hut. He was taken away to a place where, after beating him and stealing his belongings, Arabs tied him to a tree with his hands secured behind his back. By this time several natives had arrived from the surrounding hills, and a "pow wow" was held, as the result of which he was untied from the tree and handed over to an Arab, who gave him to understand that he had been sold as a slave and that he had become his property for 12 years.

Capt. Harrison was forced to accompany his new master to his home, where upon their arrival the man's wife made such a fuss that he was obliged to take his newly acquired "slave" back to the "pow wow."

The chief of the aggressors became furious and belaboured Capt. Harrison heavily with a stick and tied him up to a tree again.

Finally, the two brothers came to the rescue and released him. One of them took him to the village at the foot of the mountain, where he was fortunate enough to run across a French Government official who happened to be visiting the locality on official business. After listening to Capt. Harrison's story the accuracy of which has been established, the official accompanied him back to Algiers.

As the result of the prompt action of the local authorities the Arabs concerned have been arrested. Capt. Harrison's belongings, which were taken from him, have been recovered.

DEMOBILISED OFFICERS.

AN EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Steps have been taken by the India Office and the Government of India to investigate the possibilities of the settlement in the Dominions and the Colonies of junior officers of the Indian Army whose retirement has been accelerated by postwar reorganisation. About 2,000 of these officers are affected. Special attention has been paid to Australia in view of the need of a suitable type of settler in the Commonwealth. A scheme financed by the Australian Farms Ltd. has been recommended by the Overseas Settlements Office. Estates in Australia are possessed by the organization, and blocks of land are sold on the deferred payment system to new settlers. Training is provided, and financial assistance during the first few years of tenure is arranged. Irrigation and the provision of stock, tools, and temporary accommodation are also matters dealt with by the organization.

As the result of conferences between representatives of the organization and of the India Office, the co-operation was obtained of the Government of Victoria, who agreed to provide irrigation, blocks of land suitable for cultivation, and other suitable facilities for wheat growing or mixed farming. Payment is to be extended over 26 years, and a provisional scheme provides that officers taking up these blocks of land will come under arrangements made by the Australian Farms Ltd., in respect of training and the provision of stock.

Major Oxley, representing the Government of Victoria, said that India to explain to retiring officers who may be interested the nature of the scheme and of the general conditions in Australia. A note drawn up by the Commonwealth Director of Migration and Settlement regarding settlement conditions has been sent to the Government of India. The Government of India has agreed to send a representative to Australia to investigate the possibilities of settlement in the Dominion.

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INDIANS AND AUSTRALIA.

MR. SASTRI'S ADDRESS AT MELBOURNE.

A Melbourne message of June 11 says that Mr. Sastri delivered an address lasting an hour before an overflowing audience at the Wesleyan Church. In the course of his speech he said that Indians would find it difficult to remain in the Empire on condition that they were treated in the same way as others under the Union Jack and that they were enabled to walk erect feeling they were treated as full citizens and not as members of an inferior and subjugated race. He had no quarrel with the policy of white Australia, but what Indians heard was not merely white Australia but white Canada, white South Africa and so forth, indicating that Indians were not wanted and in some cases they were not treated as human beings. It was the duty of Australians and Indians alike to see that the picture he had depicted was one of the past and not of the future. (Applause.)

By mutual co-operation they should see that all men owing allegiance to the King should make efforts for the betterment of the British Commonwealth in connection with which it was necessary that some laws of the Dominions should be modified. He said "Australia" to help in the achievement of this happy endowment. He did not ask the Australian to desert in the white Australia policy, but he would acquiesce until Australia was fit to accept it. But he said that Indians in Australia were not accepted as equal citizens with full rights. Australian law was not humanely but was a barrier to the progress of humanity in Western and Eastern lands. He would not ask the Australian to desert in the white Australia policy, but he would acquiesce until Australia was fit to accept it. But he said that Indians in Australia were not accepted as equal citizens with full rights. Australian law was not humanely but was a barrier to the progress of humanity in Western and Eastern lands.

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SECRET DIVORCE HEARING.

BRITON'S ITALIAN WIFE.

A divorce case is now before the Florence court in which an Englishman, Mr. Robert Murray, is the principal figure.

Mr. Murray, who is the son of the late Charles Fairfax Murray, a noted art collector, married in 1915 a pretty Venetian girl, the daughter of Senator Frapolino. The couple separated in 1916 and Mrs. Murray has now brought an action for divorce against her husband, alleging that he and a woman named Lina Giovannini, have lived openly together in his home in Florence for the last four years.

Mr. Murray brings a counter-claim against his wife, whom he accuses of having committed "various acts of adultery" in different parts of Italy.

The chief witness against her is a medical student, Dr. Bologna Gasparini. Gasparini, who is 19, already wrote to Mr. Murray that he and Mrs. Murray had stayed together at a hotel in Rome. The story began, Dr. Murray said, when a plain young woman, by the name of Lina, came to his house.

Gasparini was questioned, and he gave evidence that he had seen Mrs. Murray and Lina together in a hotel in Rome. He said that he had seen them together in a hotel in Rome. He said that he had seen them together in a hotel in Rome. He said that he had seen them together in a hotel in Rome.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ramon De Valera.

Mrs. de Valera has just presented her intrinsigant husband with twins sons. Even now he will not be satisfied.



Mr. and Mrs. Bears owned this humble little property at Santa Fe, and were poor. Now oil has been found on it, and they are soon to be rich.



A Chicago policeman boasts of arresting three three Governors in one day. They had been golfing, and were auto speeding. "Tell that to the Judge," said he, when they tried to impress him with their rank—as some Hongkong dignitaries do.



Left: Mr. Cassie M. Richardson. Right: Mrs. Myrtle Gettys.

Accusal of poisoning his rich aunt so as to inherit quicker, this man's wife (right) believes in his innocence, and his other aunt (left) doesn't.



J. Thomas Gettys.



Dr. Elliott of Chicago has just succeeded the late Dr. Stone as president of Purdue University.



This chicken's sire forbade her young man to call at the house. She and mommer got popper arrested, one evening, to give the bean a chance.



Mary Richardson.

Are we ungallant? Are we the only people in the world who feel so? The fact is we are growing a little tired of Mary. Good job we haven't to meet her at breakfast every morning.

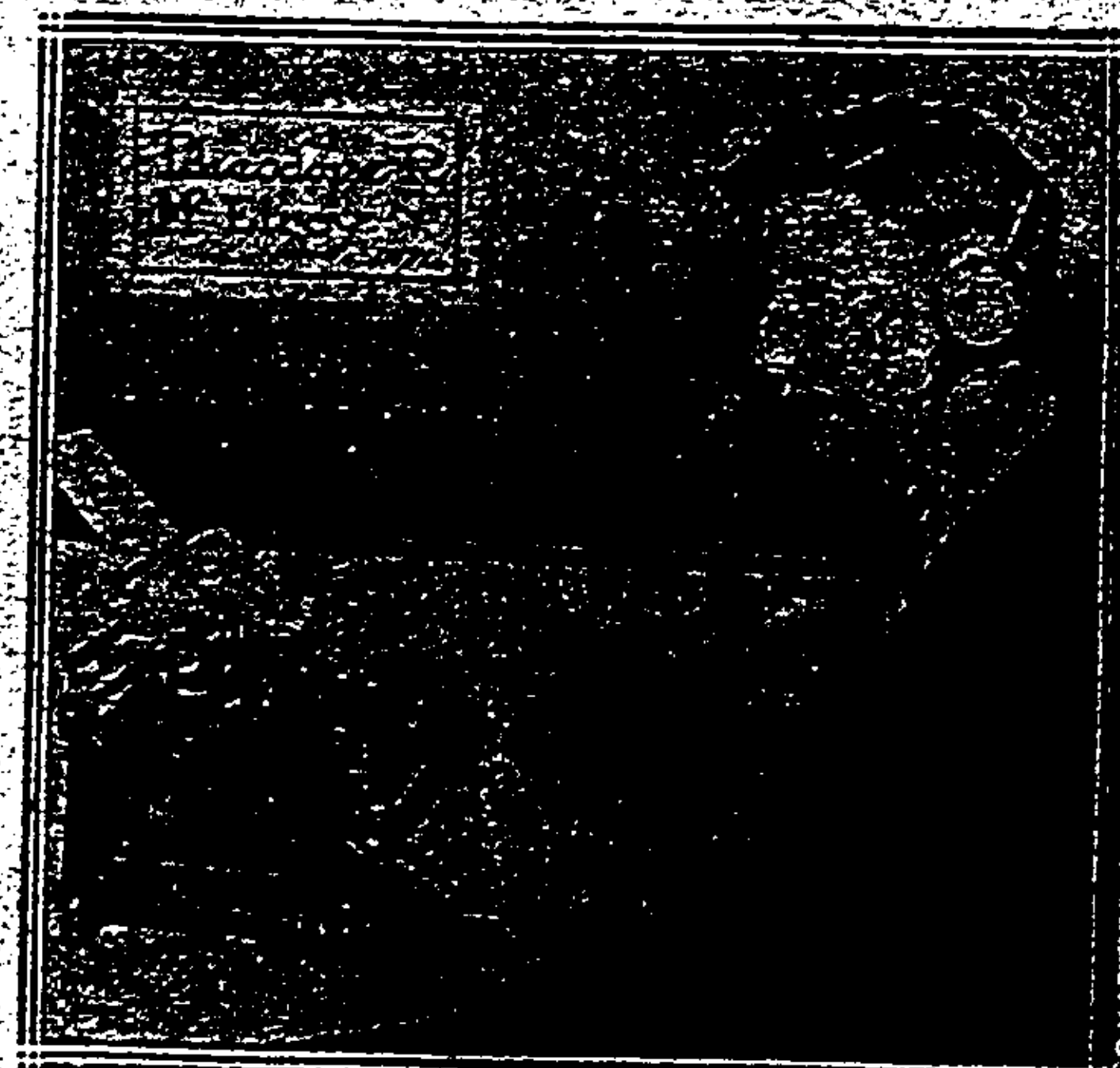


This is the eldest daughter of the King and Queen of Italy. Her engagement to Prince Leopold of Belgium is expected.



Helen Davidson, Admiral Pakenham, Colonel Moore.

British admirals should not look cross when movie stars are being swept to them, but here you see Vice-Admiral Sir W. C. Pakenham of the Raleigh doing it. He is on the American station.



Radio expert of the Boston Herald. He took a message from a wireless on the typewriter at the rate of 100 words per minute, and made only one error. He is the best.

EYES RIGHT.

If not consult the CHINESE OPTICAL CO. 67 Queen's Road Central.



The lenses recommended by the local doctors for the eyes are the best. SEE US THEN, AT 67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



CHRISTIAN HEALING MISSION.

MR. HICKSON IN ENGLAND.

SCENE IN SUSSEX VILLAGE.

Here is a curious parallel to the Indian scene which took place at Brede in Sussex and is described in the *Observer*.

"The people of Brede, Sussex, who for some time have been joining in the 'intercessory' work of the Christian Healing Mission, recently received a visit from Mr. J. M. Hickson.

"Mr. Hickson told us his first message in a little old grey church to a simple country folk. We were reminded again of the fore of Christ and of His mighty compassion, and how He never rejected the sick one who came for healing and healing. He never suggested that illness was 'godly discipline' and therefore to be, as it were, encouraged. Always He healed. Because His Church has neglected the gift of healing that is no reason for imagining that the power to heal has been taken from her.

"Next day the village green was thronged with cars and carriages, and even a char-a-banc or two, bringing the lame, the halt and the blind from outlying villages and farms and from the neighbouring towns. For those who were to receive the imposition of hands, tickets had been provided. On these cards was written the name of the sufferer and the nature of the illness, so that Mr. Hickson should know exactly for what to pray, and he was to be accompanied by two priests, one to read the name of the disease to him; and one to give the Church's blessing after he had laid his hands on the individual.

"Secretaries in the vestry wrote the cards, and stewards in the church found seats, helped the crippled ones, and saw the mothers with the sick children happily placed. There was no excitement, no hurry; the people came simply and naturally, it was all very beautiful and pathetic, the blind, the deaf, a girl in a bath-chair, a tiny child with club feet, all coming forward with faith and prayer.

"After the address Mr. Hickson with the two priests came down into the nave to minister to such as could not approach, the after-rites. A great hush fell, the low voice was heard, and Christ's work of healing began. Up to the altar rail the people went, very quietly and reverently, and quite simply the work went on. It was all very natural after all; people who wished for healing and strength coming to him who alone could supply it.

SUBMARINE AND FISHING NET.

A novel incident in fishing is reported from Saline d'Hiveres. Some fishermen had lost their nets when the crew in the boats found themselves dragged by a powerful tugboat. The fishermen pulled at their net with all their strength, but discovered that it was their boat that was being dragged. An attempt to cut the cords attaching the net to the boat failed. To the amazement of the men a submarine came to the surface. It had been caught in the net, and rose in order to get rid of the obstacle. In rising it knocked against the stern of the fishing boat, causing a leak, and the fishermen were in danger of being drowned. Fortunately they were able to board the submarine, which took them and their boat to Port Porton.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Live and Storage water in reservoirs on the 1st June, 1922.

(1) AND BULL-DEWATER WORKS.

Reservoir	Water	Level
Upper	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Lower	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Upper	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Lower	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Upper	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Lower	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Upper	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Lower	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Upper	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.
Lower	with 10 ft. 1 in. below overtopping	100 ft. 1 in.

Consumption of water in the City and 1100 acres in millions and thousands of gallons during the week of May 28th to June 3rd, 1922.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(An American Bank for trade with the Far East.)

Owned by a group of American Banks and under the control of the New York State Banking Department and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Complete banking facilities incident to foreign trade.

Travellers' Checks of the American Bankers' Association and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, negotiable throughout the world, for sale and endorsement with us.

HEAD OFFICE: New York

BRANCH: San Francisco

Head Office for the Orient: Shanghai

Branches: Hankow, Peking, Canton, Tientsin

Branches: Manila, Singapore

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